

The Evening Star

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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1904—SIXTEEN PAGES.
TWO CENTS.

GREAT BLOW TO RUSSIA First-Class Battle Ship Petropavlovsk is Sunk.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE Struck a Mine in the Outer Harbor of Port Arthur.

PRACTICALLY WHOLE OF CREW REPORTED DROWNED—ONLY FOUR OFFICERS SAVED— A BATTLE PROGRESSING.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13, 4:30 p.m.—While going out to meet the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur the Petropavlovsk struck a mine in the outer roadstead, heeled over, turned turtle and sank. Practically the whole of her crew were lost. Only four of her officers were saved, among them being the Grand Duke Cyril. The Petropavlovsk was flying the flag of Vice Admiral Makaroff.

The result of the naval battle, which, according to the most reliable authority, was in progress according to the last reports, has not been received.

Saved by a Miracle.
Another account says twenty men escaped from the disaster to the Petropavlovsk.

Grand Duke Cyril was only saved from death by a miracle. His brother, Grand Duke Boris, witnessed the catastrophe through a marine glass.

Estimated Loss Over 600.
It is estimated that from 600 to 700 men perished when the Petropavlovsk sank.

A naval battle is progressing off Port Arthur, the result of which is yet unknown. The Japanese fleet, including torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, totals forty. Vice Admiral Makaroff ordered his whole squadron out of the harbor to meet the attack.

Struck a Mine.
According to the Associated Press' informant, while preparing to draw up his line of battle in the outer roadstead the Petropavlovsk struck a mine on her starboard side amidships and immediately began to heel. Before the crew could flood the port compartments of the vessel in order

to keep her on an even keel she turned turtle and sank in a few minutes, carrying down almost the entire crew.

Chance Escape of Officers.
Capt. N. Jakovloff, the Grand Duke Cyril and two other officers were saved because they were standing on the upper bridge. The frightful loss of life among the officers and men was due to the fact that they were all at their stations, ready for action.

The Petropavlovsk turned turtle in a manner similar to the British battle ship Victoria, which was rammed by the Camperdown in 1893, and to the incident in the Chino-Japanese war when a Chinese warship turned turtle, many of the crew remaining alive for several

days, hammering desperately on the upturned hull.

Rejoice Over Grand Duke's Escape.
When the news of Grand Duke Cyril's miraculous escape reached his parents here a te dem service was held at the Vladimir palace.

The correspondent of the Associated Press was informed there this afternoon that Grand Duke Boris was going to accompany his brother to Mukden. According to the advices received there Grand Duke Cyril's injuries are slight.

THE DOOMED SHIP.
One of the Finest in the Russian Navy.

The Petropavlovsk, which had twice previously been reported damaged in Japanese attacks on Port Arthur, was a first-class battle ship of 10,900 tons displacement and 14,213 indicated horse power.

She was 367½ feet long, had sixty-nine feet beam, and her armored belt was of about sixteen inches of steel, with ten inches of steel armor on her turrets. Her armament consisted of four twelve-inch, twelve six-inch, thirty-four smaller guns and six torpedo tubes.

The complement of the Petropavlovsk, when fully manned, was 700 men. She was built at St. Petersburg and was completed in 1898.

LOSS MAY REACH 800.
Vice Admiral Makaroff Reported Drowned—Successor Surmised.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—6:22 p.m.—It is now believed in naval circles that the Petropavlovsk had drifted out of its original position.

The latest estimate of the number of men who lost their lives is 800.

The definite announcement that Vice Admiral Makaroff was drowned has cast a gloom over the entire city. It is generally believed that he will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Rojestvensky, who was slated to command the Baltic squadron, and that Vice Admiral Skrydloff, commander of the Black sea fleet, will be placed in command of the Baltic squadron.

Sketch of Makaroff.
The late Vice Admiral Makaroff was

appointed February 26 last to the command of the Russian Pacific fleet. He was one of the heroes of the fighting on the River Danube during the Russo-Turkish war. Makaroff and Skrydloff, who have since many times been honored by their government, were at that time lieutenants in the Russian navy and volunteered to make a night attack on a powerful Turkish iron-clad.

With a torpedo boat they succeeded in blowing up the Turkish vessel, the result of which was the first successful demonstration of the usefulness of torpedo boats in naval warfare.

Makaroff originated the idea of constructing the famous ice-breaking steamer Ermak, which was built on the Tyne from his designs.

Since his appointment to the command of the Russian Pacific fleet, Makaroff had shown himself to be a man of great courage and energy. Early in March he personally went to the rescue of a Russian torpedo boat destroyer which was hard pressed by the Japanese and inspired the naval forces under his command with a great deal of enthusiasm. He passed Easter on board a guardship at the entrance of Port Arthur and every night personally supervised the precautionary measures adopted to prevent the Russians from being surprised by the Japanese.

The last engagement, previous to the flight of today, in which Makaroff took part, occurred March 27, when he gallantly

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

AT THE WHITE HOUSE Congressional Investigation of Post Office.

TALK WITH ALLISON THE SENATOR HAD QUITE AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT.

Portland Exposition Bill Signed by President—Two Judges Selected—
Delaware Factional Troubles.

Senator Aldrich, one of the main advisers of the President in the Senate, and Senator Penrose, chairman of the Senate post office committee, were among the republican leaders who conferred with President Roosevelt during the day. Whether they talked to him about the proposition for an investigation by the Senate of the affairs of the Post Office Department could not be definitely learned, but it is extremely probable that this was so. Senator Aldrich has been one of the republican advisers who consistently advised that the republicans call what he has termed the "democratic bluff" and meet their request for an investigation. President Roosevelt apparently concurs in the judgment of Senator Aldrich, whose opinions he holds in high esteem, and there is reason to believe that the President will interpose no suggestion that will defeat the aim of the democrats for an investigation.

There is reason to believe, however, that the republican leaders will not consent to the investigation for the chairman of the body to be named by the democrats. The republicans will name the Senate post office committee, of which the silent and astute Senator Penrose is chairman.

This committee will be suggested by reason of the fact that it is equipped for such an investigation, its members understanding the many phases of the subject in a way to save time and expense. After the investigation has been committed to this body the members will proceed to take their time in the investigation, calling upon the democratic managers to name what branches of the postal service they wish investigated, and the republican managers will be allowed to furnish the material for the investigation, inasmuch as it is the members of the republican party who are at more scandal in the department.

The republicans, it is said, do not fear an investigation and are willing to conduct one fairly and fully, but they will put up to the democrats the matter of making good their claims, allegations and insinuations.

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ABRUPT TERMINATION Watson Trial Brought to Sudden Halt.

JUROR'S INDISCRETION COURT COMMITS ARTHUR M. ORRISON FOR CONTEMPT.

Sentenced to Term of Two Months in Jail—An Unusual Scene.

The case of James M. A. Watson, accused of embezzling about \$73,000 from funds in the keeping of the auditor of the District of Columbia, took a decidedly sensational turn and a trial reached an abrupt end for the time being, soon after Criminal Court No. 1 convened this morning. The jury, impaneled yesterday, was discharged from further consideration of the case, and one of the jurors was adjudged to be guilty of contempt of court and was committed to jail. It is believed the trial will not be begun anew prior to the middle of May.

The offending juror was Arthur L. Orrison. All the trouble resulted from a desire on the part of the juror to be informed by the court whether Watson was to be tried on the indictment reported against him, "or on public opinion." After a consultation with counsel, which was in progress nearly one hour, Justice Pritchard discharged the jury, Judge Pritchard remarking that the case be taken into custody, and that he be directed to show cause at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon why he should not be adjudged to be guilty of contempt of court.

Sentence Imposed.
The sentence imposed on Mr. Orrison was imprisonment in the District jail for two months. At the hearing this afternoon, which was in progress until nearly 2:30 o'clock, Mr. Orrison was represented by Attorney John R. Shields. The latter asked for a continuance until tomorrow morning in order that the attendance of two physicians, who were attending to Mr. Orrison's condition, might be secured.

According to Attorney Shields, Mr. Orrison is suffering with extreme nervousness, and is unable to stand the trial. He is a young man, his only drawback being that he cannot resist an appetite for drink, and is a confirmed drunkard.

The court was informed by Attorney Shields that the latter has known Mr. Orrison for many years, and that he is a young man, his only drawback being that he cannot resist an appetite for drink, and is a confirmed drunkard.

Jurors Testify.
Four other members of the jury, Messrs. Irwin J. French, W. A. Curran, C. B. F. Haller and L. Daniel, were called as witnesses. They testified that Orrison had acted queerly. Mr. Haller said that at noon yesterday Orrison "seemed like a man who was doped, not from liquor, but from a drug."

After hearing from Assistant United States Attorneys Taggart and Turner, Judge Pritchard remarked that he was sympathetic with Orrison, as he does with everybody who is in trouble, the juror's conduct had been reprehensible. The court then imposed the sentence of two months' imprisonment, adding that if any testimony should be presented to him hereafter tending to warrant such action he would mitigate the sentence.

Mr. Orrison Addresses Court.
Clerk Smith had just finished calling the roll of jurors when Mr. Orrison arose, and, addressing Justice Pritchard, inquired: "Have I a right to ask a question for instruction?"

"No, sir," Justice Pritchard replied. "If you desire any information you can notify the court and I will make a question for you."

"Yes, sir," stated Juror Orrison. "All right," the court then said. "Anything you desire to know you can come to me and I will ask it."

"Now," Juror Orrison wanted to know. "Any time," the court explained. "Well," Juror Orrison then asked, "is this man to be tried on the indictment or on public opinion?"

"Well," Justice Pritchard answered, after a pause, "this is a matter that I will take up with you about in the charge. I thought you desired to ask a question about what the evidence was. Why, the defendant is to be tried on the bill of indictment and the evidence bearing on the same. It has nothing to do with public opinion one way or the other; but with the evidence in the case. You are to try this man on the law and the evidence, and not according to what people may say about him."

Conference With Attorneys.
"I'll ask the attorneys to come into the consultation room with me for a moment," Justice Pritchard concluded until almost an hour had passed, and Justice Pritchard still remained behind closed doors with Assistant United States Attorneys Taggart, Turner and Gordon, and Attorney Worthington, Baker and McNamara. The news that something out of the ordinary had happened spread rapidly through the court room, and soon a crowd of spectators gathered around the court room.

Everybody wondered what was going to happen. During the wait Mr. Orrison stepped down from his seat in the box and, raising his right hand in the manner of a school boy, inquired of Clerk Smith: "May I go out?"

"No, sir," the clerk replied, in which Mr. and Mrs. Watson joined.

Finally, Justice Pritchard reappeared and mounted the bench, and counsel filed in and took their places. The subdued conversation that had been carried on in the court room gave way to a more animated one, and the audience leaned forward to catch what he was going to say.

Motion to Discharge Jury.
His remarks were spirited and to the point. He said:

"If you honor please, in view of the extraordinary manifestation a short time ago on the part of one of the jurors, and of the fact that the question propounded by him indicated a decided prejudice against the government in this case, caused by the United States have conferred and reached the conclusion that a motion ought to be submitted to the court to discharge the jury from further consideration of the case. The condition of this juror renders him incompetent to discharge the delicate duty entrusted to him, and that fact is certainly apparent to the court."

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GENERAL DEFICIENCY Last of the Appropriation Bills Reported.

MANY LOCAL ITEMS MEASURE CARRIES \$49,464.92 FOR THE DISTRICT.

Commissioners' Request for Appropriation to Make Up the Watson Defalcation Ignored.

Representative Hemenway, from the committee on appropriations, reported in the House today the general deficiency bill to supply deficiencies in the various branches of the general government and the District of Columbia during the current fiscal year. The estimates on which the bill was based amounted to \$11,615,847.76. The whole amount recommended in the bill as reported today aggregates \$10,388,744.76. This is the last of the appropriation bills to be reported in the House, and will be called up for consideration tomorrow.

Local Appropriations.
For the District of Columbia the bill carries a total of \$49,464.92. The committee ignored the request of the District Commissioners for an appropriation to make up the deficiency in the whole cost and trust funds caused by the alleged defalcation of J. M. A. Watson, formerly of the auditor's office, and now on trial in the District Supreme Court for the alleged offenses. The amounts are as follows:

To pay deputy coroner for services rendered in absence of the coroner, \$200; contingent expenses, coroner's office, \$1,138.38.

For additional amount for judicial expenses, 1903, \$884.60.
For general advertising, \$263.04.
Bathing beach, \$50.80.
Electrical department, \$3,800.75, for arc lighting.
For connection of the bill contains the following items:

"The head of each of the several executive departments at Washington wherein electric plants are owned by the government is hereby authorized and directed to report to Congress at its next session the cost of electric lights and power produced by such plants."

Public Schools.
Ventilating apparatus, public schools, \$2,000; repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds, \$2,500; for fuel, \$10,000; for additional compensation of janitors, \$1,000; for additional compensation of janitors, \$1,000; for additional compensation of janitors, \$1,000.

The following provisions are contained in the bill at this point:

"The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to transfer \$500 from the appropriation for purchase and repair of tools, machinery, material and apparatus to be used in connection with instruction in manual training and for incidental expenses connected therewith, fiscal year 1904, and \$2,000 from the appropriation for kindergarten instruction, fiscal year 1904, to the appropriation for contingent expenses of the public schools."

"That the appropriation of \$35,000 for kindergarten instruction provided in the act making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is hereby made available for the payment of pianos and other supplies heretofore purchased, and which may hereafter be purchased, and said fiscal year, for use in the kindergarten schools."

"Contingent expenses, police department, 1902, \$5.50.
Contingent expenses, fire department, 1903, \$355.50; 1904, \$2,500. Forage, \$5,000.
House of Commerce for new truck company in southeast, \$500.
Health department, for additional amount required for the payment of salaries, \$2,000.
Spread of scarlet fever, \$200.
Nanette auditions of wards of Garfield Hospital, \$1,000.
To pay judgments against the District of Columbia, \$5,335.40.
Contingent expenses, Washington Asylum, \$8,474.46.
Contingent expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, \$71.10.
For maintenance of feeble-minded children, \$1,000.
Industrial Home School, for maintenance, \$4,000; enlargement of industrial training plant, \$1,000.
Municipal lodging house, \$400.
To pay Joseph A. Nash for services as additional private of police in the dog-pound services, \$8.
Contingent expenses, water department, \$157.60.
The Commissioners are authorized to refund to Oscar W. White \$12 and H. R. Howenstein \$1.05, and to use the sums so transferred as building purposes."

Distribution of Appropriation.
The total amount carried by the bill is distributed as follows:

State Department	\$30,000.00
Treasury Department	49,464.92
Interior Department	15,000.00
War Department	125,000.00
Navy Department	15,000.00
Post Office Department	2,340,000.00
Public Buildings	2,340.00
Post Office	758,323.19
Department of Agriculture	62.92
Department of Commerce and Labor	9,329.00
Department of Justice	2,505.84
Department of Education	107,217.61
United States Penitentiary	131,426.70
House of Representatives	131,4